



SP Society of Private
PN and
Pioneer Numismatics

Brasher Bulletin

WINTER / FUN EDITION JANUARY 2013

HERITAGE
SIGNATURE AUCTIONS

THERE ARE BRASHERS, & THERE IS YOUR IMPORTANT COLLECTION

Heritage Auctions has sold three Brasher Doubloons,
as well as these six EB counterstamped rarities from the
Edward Roehrs Collection of U.S. Regulated Gold.



England. George II Guinea
1749 EB for Ephraim Brasher in oval cartouche.
Script JB monogram for John Burger
VI. Chipped. Plugged by Ephraim Brasher
Realized: \$46,000
HA.com/3010*21343



Portugal. Joao V 6400 Reis
1739. Lisbon mint
EB mark for Ephraim Brasher
F&G mark for Lewis Fueter and G
XI. Chipped and re-edged
Realized: \$34,500
HA.com/3010*21340



Brazil. Jose 16400 Reis
1758-R. Rio mint
EB mark in oval for Ephraim Brasher
F&G mark in oval for Lewis Fueter and G
XI. Raised plug visible on reverse.
Realized: \$34,500
HA.com/3010*21335



Portugal. Joao V 800 Reis (fractional Joe)
1749. Lisbon mint
EB mark for Ephraim Brasher
VI. Chipped. Marked EB in oval for Ephraim Brasher
Realized: \$29,900
HA.com/3010*21341



Chile. Carlos III 8 Escudos
1775 DA. Santiago mint
EB in oval for Ephraim Brasher in oval
VI. Chipped
Realized: \$80,500
HA.com/3010*21344



France. Louis XV Louis d'or aux lunettes
1735-R. Orleans mint
EB mark in oval for Ephraim Brasher
VI, holed and plugged
Realized: \$17,250
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Special points of interest:

- Revitalized Brasher Bulletin
- Jack Totheroh Collection and forthcoming auction news
- 50 B.D. 1869 Token
- Mary E. Hart "Coins of the Golden West"

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Brasher Bulletin

January 2013

From The Editor

THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

This issue initiates many changes to your Brasher Bulletin. Foremost is the announcement of our new associate editor, Doug Nyholm. Doug not only is a well known and respected numismatist, but he is the author of a few books on Utah and Mormon currency. With Doug's and Beth Catcher's assistance we will be able to revitalize this publication in a number of ways:

We intend to return to **quarterly printed booklets!** That's right; even though we are in the age of the internet, most of our membership or bibliophiles of the old school and enjoy sitting down and thumbing through our books, newsletters and magazines.

Establishment of featured columnists. Fred Holabird, Doug and occasionally myself intend to be regular contributors and Jim Vallier and Charlie Black have offered to continue their roles as contributing editors by scouring journals and articles for fascinating material to include.

More exposure at numismatic and related shows. We intend to actively offer our Bulletin at a number of shows to garner not only new members but more timely and of course, interesting articles.

Regular features such as auction prices realized for private, pioneer and California gold, and a calendar of upcoming auctions and shows will be included.

-New membership incentives. We hope to



partner with various auction houses to provide special offers to members. (See the special offer from Holabird-Kagin Americana concerning the Totheroh sale inside as an example.)

Of course we are also excited about the upcoming Totheroh Period I Cal Gold collection (see story on page 5). Not since the sale of the Jay Roe Collection has there been such a comprehensive offering of this historical and fascinating series.

So enjoy the holiday season and prepare for an exciting and Happy New Year!

Don



Holabird-Kagin December Auction Review

December 8th saw the latest edition of items to cross the auction block at the Holabird-Kagin auction held at the Atlantis Casino Resort in Reno, Nevada. This auction was well attended with gallery attendance often well over 50 people with spirited bidding not only from the audience but from the internet as well as live phone bidding. Highlights of the sale were a spectacular 1839 Goebrecht Dollar, Judd 105, a 1921 Canadian Half Dollar and an outstanding selection of National Banknotes and Mormon Scrip. Individual highlights also included an "Imperial Government of Norton 1" 50 cent note, a pair of extremely rare Colorado Territory Cook and Company notes. As to be expected in a Holabird-Kagin sale there was also represented multiple pioneer silver ingots which saw strong bidding. Not to be forgotten was the large 28.55 troy oz. nugget from Alaska as well as several other important nuggets. What may be the finest known 'Sealey, Latouche, Alaska

Gold Nugget Token" also found a new owner. Many other western and historical lots found strong bidding completing what was a very successful sale. As always, Fred Holabird and his staff produced what they always do best, put on not only a fantastic sale but create a catalogue which not only lists in detail the items to be sold but in doing so do what virtually no other auction house does. They time after time create not only a catalogue but a 'Reference Catalogue.' Most of us cannot own one of everything and many items auctioned in Holabird-Kagin auctions are 'one of a kind' so one can appreciate the time and effort which goes into these catalogues and the details brought to light, sometimes for the first time ever, to make these publications find a spot on everyone's library shelves.

Contact Holabird Kagin Americana for more details of the auction and a complete lists of prices realized.

www.holabirdamericana.com



Auction Highlights

Stacks/Bowers Rarities Night

Baltimore November 15th

Lot 3225—1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20 Gold Piece

Lot 3226—1860 Mormon \$5 Gold NCG AU-55

Lot 3227—Proof 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Pikes Peak in Copper

Lot 3230—5.13 Ounce Gold Ingot from the New York Assay Office.

Additional items during Stacks/Bowers regular session

57 lots of CA Fractional gold and Western small denomination gold were offered.

Heritage Galleries

Houston Signature auction Nov. 29-Dec. 2

Lot 5307-(1842-52) Bechtler Dollar 27G, 21C. Damaged. \$1468

Lot 5308—(1842-52) Bechtler Dollar 27G 21C PCGS MS62 \$7050
Lot 5309—1860 Clark, Gruber \$20 Copper Pattern NGC VF35 \$4406
Lot 5310—1852 Assay Office \$10 Damaged ANACS XF45 \$3819

Additionally, 14 pieces of CA Fractional Gold were offered.

The Totherow Fractional Gold Coin Collection Some notes by Fred Holabird

Few gold coins today can elicit the kind of excitement that fractional gold coinage can. Called "Historic Gold Rush Small Change" by Water Breen and Ron Gillio in their monumental work *California Pioneer Fractional Gold* (2003), the book details the history of this fascinating series.

The best part, though, are the Period I coins, those made during the 1852-1857 period, because these **actually circulated**. This was originally debated, and it was thought that these pieces were mere curiosities, not circulating minor coinage. However, when some of the early works on the subject were written, the written historical record was not fully compiled and assimilated. Further, proof of circulation was difficult because no original hoards or quantities of gold coins had been found intact, such as in the manner of the great discoveries of silver, gold and copper coins found recently in Britain from circa 100BC to 500AD, and others. But we all got lucky with the *SS Central America* discovery and salvage, where several BG 101's were found in passenger change. And the question still begs, "How many are left on the ocean floor?"

Further research and the appearance of historical letters discussing the fractional gold coins as circulating change greatly added to our knowledge of these pieces. Considered a curiosity at first, they became quite popular across the country, as evidenced by the more than a dozen letters that remain specifically discussing these coins. Some of these letters are in the fabulous Murphy's archive, a group of letters and photographs that span the early years of the gold rush from the central southern mother lode region. These coins, sent to relatives back east as curiosities after being pulled from circulation, remain today in mint state, and may be the reason most are uncirculated, or nearly so. With such a rich history, these coins take on added significance.

The early Cal fractionals were designed and made by California merchants. The first were reportedly made by the Joseph Brothers in

1852, who also made at least two different non-gold tokens, both quite scarce today. The brothers sold their coining business to Frontier and Deviercy. Soon, other firms were making the small change gold coins. Many of these firms chose to use abbreviations for their names and placed them, usually boldly, on the obverse of the coins. Collecting just these can be challenging and rewarding. A few examples are here. These include Frontier and Diveircy (FD), Deriberpie & nouizillet (DN); Gaime, Nouizellet (N); Guillemot & Co. (G.G.)



Top to Bottom— T66, T88, T100, T103

Totherow was careful to collect varieties of all Period I fractional gold, and also collected choice oddities. Some of these include a laminated planchet (see DN example, above)

A broken planchet example



T107

And one of my favorites, a rotated and misaligned (10-15 degrees) planchet on an octagonal piece.



T67

Whether you collect gold rarities, California Gold Rush gold pieces, Pioneer gold coins, or any other aspect of numismatics, you'll be sure to find this collecting fascinating.

Be sure and contact us for a catalog so you can participate in this exciting and historic sale!

Additional items from the Totherow collection.

Top to Bottom—T25, T35, T92, T5, I05



Jack Totheroh - The First 'Oldest Living Pioneer' Award Recipient

By C.A. Schoeps

If you have been a member of the Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatics for awhile you have probably read an article or two on California Fractional Gold (otherwise known as "Cal Gold") by the late Jack Totheroh.



Many dealers and collectors alike used this tool to guide their buying and selling strategies. Jack was awarded the very first SPPN's Oldest Living Pioneer award at the ANA in San Francisco in June of 2006. He was truly instrumental in my personal and business success and was definitely my 'go to' guy for all things California Fractional Gold. He was an educator, a mentor and a friend, but he was also a very serious collector.

Jack was part of our history and the start of SPPN, his contributions were with us from the beginning and he was in the very first volume of the Brasher Bulletin. He was a very generous individual and we could always count on him for interesting historical articles or reports with the most current and accurate information available. His contributions have proven invaluable to the hobby and its collectors. Until about 2008, Jack kept a current ongoing database called the Auction Sales History; what we call the ASH files going back to the early 1900's.

Jack had been collecting Cal Gold since the early 1940's. In the early years Jack had already acquired a substantial period one collection of Cal Gold but it had been stolen. To this date, these coins have not been recovered. Although he was discouraged, he continued his passion for collecting Cal Gold until his death on May 20, 2011, at the age of 96.

Continued on next page.

Announcing... The Jack Totheroh Collection

The most significant California Fractional Pioneer Gold Collections to be offered for public auction since the Jay Roe sale!

Jack Totheroh - The First 'Oldest Living Pioneer" Pg. 2

Jack's collection of fractional or small denominational pioneer gold is significant and includes some of the rarest period one pieces only seen by him and a select few for many years. Jack's collection includes a BG304A and a BG304B. These two coins are unique and a must have for any collector looking to acquire a complete period one set.

The last time I talked with Jack he reflected a bit on his life and in his own words he was very content with his life and how it turned out. He felt very fortunate. I too felt very fortunate to have had the opportunity to get to know Jack and his wonderful family.

As Jack and I shared a special bond, his family has graciously consigned Jack's collection of California Fractional Gold to our

Holabird-Kagin auction to be held on April 12-13, 2013, in Reno Nevada. Holabird-Kagin's has offered to print a separate pull-out Totheroh collection catalog free to SPPN members upon request. We invite everyone to come and share this experience with us as we celebrate an exceptional man and his outstanding collection.

C. A. Schoeps

For more information on Jack's collection please call Cherie Schoeps or Don Kagin at Kagin's Inc. at 888-852-4467. For auction information or to receive a catalog, please contact Jim Vallier at Holabird-Kagin Americana at 775-852-8822 or order online at -

www.holabirdamericana.com

Mary E. Hart and M. E. Hart's Coins of the Golden West

By William D. Hyder

While conducting research on Jules Charbneau with Jeff Shevlin, I found myself sidetracked by the identity of M. E. Hart of the M. E. Hart Company of San Francisco. Jeff and I had confirmed that Charbneau designed and sold the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition small gold medals included in Hart's set usually referred to as the "Coins of the Golden West." Without explicitly stating that the 10K native gold pieces were coins, they were marked as meeting the demand for original \$1/4, \$1/2, and \$1 coins made from native gold, all of which were considered rare. A quick search of San Francisco business directories proved to be of little help, although they did point to a Morton E. Hart, an audiologist located down the block from the 560 Powell St. address and several Mary E. Harts in and around San Francisco.

Almost by chance, one search for Mary E. Hart returned a newspaper article about a Mary E. Hart in southern California working with California's delegation to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Intrigued, my casual search in the midst of another research project became an obsession and I quickly learned that she became editor of a women's literary magazine published in San Francisco and then sold her interest to journey to Alaska near the end of the Klondike gold rush. Mining for gold in Alaska does not make one a token manufacturer, but it seemed too convenient a coincidence to dismiss.

Mary E. Gibson was born in 1856 and married Frank H. Hart in Moniteau, Missouri on September 17, 1879. The couple was one of two Frank and Mary Harts married in Missouri that year and it makes tracing her history difficult at times. Mary E. Hart proves to be a common name and one must be careful to track the right woman through history. Mary related her own story in a presentation to the Missouri Women's Press Association in May 1914. She started writing poetry while living on her parents' farm and was hooked on writing when her first poem was published at age eleven. On May 8, 1890, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Mrs. Mary E. Hart had become owner of *The Pacific Monthly*, an infant magazine aimed at publishing quality literary pieces mostly written by women.

As secretary of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Hart agreed to organize ethnographic collections for the California Pavilion after infighting among the California delegation threatened to derail planned exhibits. Her work in Chicago brought her organizational and management abilities to the attention of others, yet I can find no evidence that she participated in the 1894 Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. Perhaps her magazine or other publication efforts diverted her attention. The few mentions I find all place her in the Los Angeles area active in the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association, although there are mentions of her having a home near Santa Rosa.

Near the end of 1899, Mary E. Hart travelled to Alaska to write on behalf of a newspaper. After arriving in Nome when it was still a cluster of tents, in her own words she "got out on the beach and shoveled sand into a 'long Tom' rocker with the rest

of the prospectors." Working alongside the men, Mary in time became an owner in the Jupiter-Mars mine, the Cheauyemere



mine, and the Lone Star mine among others. She established a home in Nome and founded the Alaska Academy of Sciences and the Nome Women's Club. She made her fortune as a businesswoman, but learning was her primary passion. She reported that women used their club in Alaska to keep up to date by studying literature, languages, the habits of people, zoology, botany, and each other's gowns.

While pursuing her mining interests in Alaska, Hart still had time to address the Southern California Federation of Women's Clubs in April 1900. Hart, corresponding secretary of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association of San Francisco opened the session with an address titled, "The California Business Woman." She noted the opportunities for businesswomen in America in general and in California to be specific. In addition to positions in journalism, libraries, nursing, and teaching, Hart noted the prevalence of women as physicians, in farming and science, and a growing number of women in mining syndicates.

Continued on Page 9

Mary E. Hart (Pg. 2)

Mary's interest in the sciences and promoting Alaska led the Interior Department's governor of the District of Alaska to ask her to organize and serve as the manager of Alaska's exhibits at the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. One of the goals was to show the country that Alaska was more than a mining district. The territory developed its agricultural and stock-raising potential, while Hart was intent on showcasing the native peoples. Despite her varied interests, her personal collection of native Alaskan gold nuggets won a gold medal.

Although Governor Brady and Mary E. Hart had not met prior to the exposition, her reputation was certainly known to him. By 1904, she was travelling regularly between her homes in Alaska and the San Francisco Bay Area, her former home in Los Angeles, with layovers at her brother-in-law's home in Tacoma, Washington. With her interest in the gold industry and her personal collection of Alaskan



nuggets, I suspect she and Farran Zerbe made one another's acquaintance in St. Louis. His "Pennsylvania Gold" tokens sold to promote sales of the U.S. commemorative gold dollars would have attracted her attention, although he may have been drawn to her Alaskan gold exhibit.

Hart continued her travels between San Francisco and Alaska over the next few years and served as a travel lecturer on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer, Spokane. The 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition drew her back to Washington State. She served as the Alaska Women's Commissioner to the exposition, organizing Alaskan exhibits for the exposition. While Mary E. Hart's story is interesting in its own right, her participation in the A.Y.P.E.

links her to Jules Charbneau and his 1909 Alaska gold pieces.

Jules Charbneau settled in Seattle in 1904 after marrying the daughter of J. E. Standley, owner of Ye Olde Curiosity Shop on the Colman Dock. Standley sold Native American and Eskimo artifacts along with a variety of odd and curious souvenirs. Those disembarking from ships arriving in Seattle could not miss the shop and it would be a surprise if Mary did not stop in on her transits between San Francisco and Nome. Her brother-in-law, Louis F. Hart, was a successful lawyer in Tacoma and later was elected the state's Lieutenant Governor and later Governor. In 1909, most of the prominent men in the greater Seattle area knew one another. Even if her brother-in-law did not introduce her to Standley, she and Standley worked together in mounting the exhibits in the Alaska Building. Both prepared exhibits of Alaskan ivory arts, in addition to Hart's efforts to tell the story of women in Alaska.

Just up the street from Ye Olde Curiosity Shop was the headquarters of Joseph Mayer and Brothers Jewelers. Mayer and Brothers were active buyers of Alaskan gold and producers of Alaskan gold jewelry. They held the commission for selling the official medals produced by the U.S. Mint at the exposition and they made the Alaska gold tokens for Jules Charbneau. Hart would have been familiar with Charbneau's gold pieces if only through her friendship with his father-in-law. Given that Hart and Standley's collecting interests overlapped in Alaskan artifacts and the fame of Ye Olde Curiosity Shop, I find it hard to believe that Mary E. Hart would pass through the Seattle port on numerous trips and never once meet Charbneau at the popular store.

Farran Zerbe sold small gold tokens in 1904 in St. Louis as mentioned above and again in 1905 in Portland also to promote U.S. commemorative gold dollars. He also sold an unofficial medal featuring Lewis and Clark that was produced by Mayer and Brothers in 1905. He visited Seattle at the end of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Since he had a business relationship distributing Mayer and Brothers medals, it seems likely that he also visited the Curiosity Shop and did business with Charbneau and Standley. In 1909, Zerbe complained in an article in *The Numismatist* that the Alaskan Gold tokens were being marketed at coins, but he praised their quality as being equal to the small gold pieces he produced for St. Louis and Portland.

Hart's business investments in Alaska expanded in the next few years and she invested in a fur farm run by Native Alaskans. She founded the Alaska Cruise Club with membership limited to those participating in an Alaskan cruise with her on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer, Spokane. Mrs. L. W. Moore, mother of C. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company was a charter member. In a 1913 address in Los Angeles, Hart declared that Dawson was dead now that the great mining operations had arrived. Her interests had turned to new old discoveries in the area around Juneau and Ketchikan now that the corporate dredgers had "practically destroyed Bonanza Creek" and

Continued on Page 10

Mary E. Hart (Pg. 3)

their company stores had driven out the individual miners.

Although Hart had her country home in Corte Madera, she maintained a residential apartment on Union Square in San Francisco and the Alaska Cruise Club met at the same hotel. The building had been demolished and a new hotel was under construction in 1915 during the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The address listed for M.E. Hart in 1915 is S60 Powell St., an apartment complex one block off Union Square and mailing address for several businesses selling souvenirs in 1915.

Hart managed the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Alaska exhibit in the Transportation Building at the PPIE and she organized events such as a Woman's Day during the exposition. Given her many and varied business interests, I find marketing gold tokens within the range of possible business interests. The inclusion of Charbneau's AYPE gold pieces suggests some relationship between M. E. Hart and Charbneau. I have demonstrated that Mary E. Hart certainly knew Charbneau and was familiar with his gold tokens. She must have known Joseph Mayer as well from her work in Seattle.

The question remains, who made the pieces included in the "Coins of the Golden West?" Jeff Shevlin and I have documented that Mayer and Brothers produced the AYPE tokens for Charbneau and they were active buyers of Native gold and produce Native gold jewelry. The Austin Seward photograph collection housed at the Museum of History & Industry, Sophie Frye Bass Library in Seattle, includes a draft page for a product catalog being produced in the early 1920s. Along with bevels for all sizes of U.S. gold coins, the draft page lists a bevel for Mayer's own line of gold dollar sized souvenirs. While not absolute proof that Mayer made the gold pieces, it is certainly suggestive that they made more than the tokens for Charbneau.

Several sets of the "Coins of the Golden West" were sold in frames made by Shreve & Co. in San Francisco that closely match the frames Zerbe used for the Panama-Pacific commemorative coin sets. Zerbe purchased the remaining commemorative gold dollars at the end of the PPIE rather than return them to the mint and M.E. Hart marketed the dollars in 1916. Zerbe also had a prior marketing relationship with Joseph Mayer at the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. While Jules Charbneau had moved into the insurance industry at the time of the PPIE, it would not be a stretch to see Mayer, Zerbe, and Hart team up to market the gold souvenirs.

Why do we not hear of M. E. Hart Company after 1916? Did the business not prove profitable? While that is a possibility, we also know that Mary E. Hart developed a terminal illness at some point after the last 1916 mention of the M.S. Hart Company. On March 9, 1921, Mary locked the doors to her room in the house of a friend in Los Angeles, stopped the cracks in the doors and windows, and turned on the gas lamps without lighting them. Her obituary reported that she feared a pending serious opera-

tion made necessary by her illness.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, Alaska gold miner, editor, and lecturer; First Lady of the Arctic; and the best-known woman of the Northwest proclaimed her dictionary. In addition to her involvement in the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, the 1904 St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, she marketed Eskimo native art and artifacts, furs, and promoted cruises for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. That she either ran or lent her name to a business marketing gold souvenirs in 1915-16 seems well within reason. But, I have not yet found the fabled "smoking gun" and Mary's story must remain a likely possibility. I invite readers to help confirm or disprove that M. E. Hart and Mary E. Hart are one and the same.

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Kagin's 2013 Show Schedule

10-1/13	Orlando	Show Name: FUN
1/25-1/27	San Jose	San Jose Coin Show
2/7-2/9	Long Beach	Long Beach Coin Show
2/22-2/23	San Francisco	Old SF Mint Show
3/7-3/10	Chicago	Chicago Paper Money Expo
3/14-3/17	Baltimore	Baltimore Whiteman Expo
4/19-4/21	Santa Clara	Santa Clara Coin Show
4/24-4/27	Chicago	CENTRAL STATES
4/23	Chicago	PNG DAY
5/9-5/11	New Orleans	ANA National Money Show
6/6-6/8	Long Beach	Long Beach Coin Show
6/13-6/16	Memphis	International Paper Money Show
6/20-6/23	Baltimore	Baltimore Whitman Expo
8/13-8/17	Chicago	ANA World's Fair of Money
8/12	Chicago	PRE SHOW/PNG DAY
9/6-9/8	Santa Clara	Santa Clara Coin Show
9/19-9/21	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Whitman Expo
9/26-9/28	Long Beach	Long Beach Coin show
Dates TBA	San Francisco	Old SF Mint Show
11/7-11/10	Baltimore	Baltimore Whitman Expo
11/21-11/24	Chicago	Professional Currency Dealer's Association An- nual Show



SPPN Nostalgia

Shown below is a picture of Don presenting Jack with the SPPN Lifetime Achievement Award on September 28, 2005 at the ANA convention in San Francisco.



The Mysterious 50 B.D. 1869 Token

By Mike Locke

Since 1869 there have been reports of an octagonal California Gold token with the following description:

OBV: 13 stars around a head of Minerva. E * E beneath truncation.

REV: Wreath with 50 B.D. 1869 in three lines inside.

The token is quite rare and descriptions of the piece are equally rare. In his 1955 book "Small California and Territorial Gold Coins", R.H. Burnie lists this piece on page 85 as miscellaneous type I with the note "Efforts to trace the source of this variety so far have proven fruitless." Burnie values the piece at an estimated \$40, not far from the valuation of BG501 of \$50.

There was one in the Brand collection, lot 1624 sold by Bowers and Merena in June 1984.

The following series of articles from Boston area publications reveal the origin of this rare token. Note that the legends on the coin form a phonetic spelling of E.E. Beede's name.

A classified advertisement from January 1869 Springfield Daily Republican MA

"WANTED-A Man to work in an office, pack specie, & c. Hours from 9 to 4. Salary \$1000 first year. A deposit of \$500 required. Addresser apply to E.E. Beede, Boston, 635 Washington st."

A different advertisement from the January 1869 Boston Journal (also Connecticut and New Hampshire newspapers)

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

Every Package Contains a Gold Prize.

Until further notice, \$1 \$2½, \$5, \$10 and \$20 U S Gold Coins will be put in Prof SAN JOSE'S SPANISH PEARL FOR THE TEETH, and the Packages sold for \$1 each without regard to value. The Parties who use it once will never be without it. Every package contains a Gold Prize. Those who wish a sample of the <illegible> (minus gold) will receive it FREE by sending 25c and three stamps for box and postage

E.E. BEEDE, General Agent,
635 Washington street, Boston.

The March 2, 1869 Boston Journal reports

"U.S. Commissioner's Court E.E. Beede of Boston was charged with carrying on the business of a gift enterprise without paying the special tax required for that purpose. Held over for trial in \$900. Another charge against the defendant was that of exposing for sale

83 boxes of tooth powder without the stamp being affixed, and on this he was held over in \$300. A third count charged him with "causing to be made coins of metal, or alloy of metal, intended for the use and purpose of current money," representing the California gold half dollars. Held over in \$900, making the total amount of bonds \$2100."

March 6, 1869 Springfield Daily Republican

"E. E. Beede, A.K. Jose and W. Chapin, swindling employment brokers and advertisers of Prof Jose's celebrated Spanish tooth powder, for sale at \$1 a box and each warranted to contain coin of various denominations from silver half dollars up to gold eagles,-were arrested in Boston a few days ago. "

March 13, 1869 Boston Herald

Continued on next page

1869 Token (Continued)



"U.S. Commissioners' Court. The continued case of E.E. Beede and A.K. Jose, jointly charged with making or causing to be made of an alloy of metal a coin in the similitude of the half-dollar gold piece of California, came up for hearing this morning. It was in evidence that Beede had passed and uttered to one Woodward twenty-five packages containing these articles of gold and silver, and that Beede represented to Woodward that they were coin. Commissioner Hallett in summing up stated further that in no case had

Beede claimed the coin as trade marks; that in his advertisement to the public he held out that they were coins of the value of fifty cents, and any person who bought the tooth powder package containing the metal had Beede's assurance that he received the coin. And for these reasons the Commissioner held that a case of "probable cause" had been made out, and required Beede to find sureties in the sum of \$2000 for his appearance for trial at the March term of the District Court. There was no evidence tending to implicate Mr. Jose in the transaction, and he was discharged. "

April 8, 1869 Springfield Daily Republican MA

"E.E. Beede, the tooth powder and gold coin gift enterprise man, was found guilty of counterfeiting, Tuesday, in the United States court at Boston."

Sincere thanks to Dan Owens for pointing out and researching this series of articles.



G O L D I G O L D I G O L D I **Every Package Contains a Gold Prize.**

Until further notice, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 U.S. Gold Coins will be put in Prof. R.A. JOSE'S SPANISH PEARL FOR THE 1 FETH, and the packages sold for \$1 each with out regard to value. The Pearl must and shall be put before the public. Parties who want it once will never be without it. Every package contains a Gold Prize. Those who wish a sample of the Pearl (intense gold) will receive it FREE by sending 2c and three stamps for box and postage.

1869

25

E. E. BEEDE, General Agent,
 635 Washington Street, Boston.

AUCTION #1 JAN 5TH

A new auction firm headed by Fred Holabird and Andy Morehead has been formed and their first scheduled auction is set for January 5th. The audience target is that of auction lots anticipated to sell at the \$500 level or slightly below. Most major auction companies regulate lower valued items to their internet or non-live sessions however Fred Holabird believes that this eliminates a large number of potential customers. It is felt that there is a very viable untapped market for these items, both for consigners and bidders. Hard copy catalogues have been mailed and several auctions are planned for 2013.

To get your copy or for information contact:

Holabird Western Americana Auctions

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Reno, NV 89502

You may also contact HWAC directly by phone at
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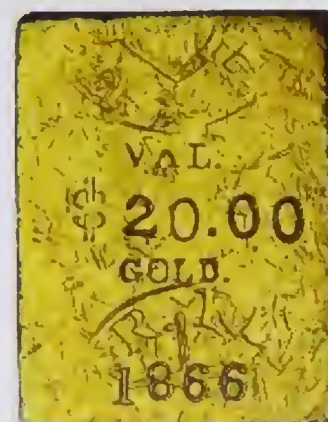
The Franklin-Ford Hoard Update

Update on Karl Moulton's Book

Fred Holabird

Karl Moulton's long awaited book is forthcoming, due approximately March 1. This long awaited project contains virtually fifty years of research, inclusive of material from Walter Breen. At over 900 pages, the book contains 54 plates of Franklin-Ford material, nine plates of pre-1950 pieces, hundreds of letters of original Ford correspondence and some incredibly revealing tidbits. Here are a few, though you'll have to wait until the book comes out to find more: A) There is an Italian connection in regards to some of the gold coins B) There might be one or more coin dealers involved in early sales of suspect coins C) At the end of the book there is a shocking, historical tidbit about counterfeiting.

Karl's book is available for \$250 in advance of publication (POB 1073, Congress, AZ 85332) and \$295 after initial publication date.



Counterfeit News



I recently encountered an 1849 Mormon \$20 gold coin. It was in the possession of a potential buyer and the coin had resided in a private collection for well over 20 years. The buyer contacted me in order to get my opinion of the coin and more specifically the authenticity of it. Mormon \$20's are quite rare and valuable and as the coin was uncertified I felt that it was a very good question, in observing the coin I was immediately concerned. The potential buyer had never seen a Mormon \$20 previously and even I had only been able to examine just, three pieces and had never encountered a counterfeit, although I was aware of their existence. I have written numerous articles and authored a small book on counterfeits and I feel that it is relatively easy for an experienced numis-

matist to identify a fake 1909-S VDB, a 1916-D Mercury, or even a fake 1932-D or S Washington quarter as there are numerous pictures published, many internet articles, and the common diagnostics are well known. It is also easy to look up the diameter, weight, and other specifications of U.S. Mint products however when



By D.A. Nyholm

it comes to territorial gold these identifiers are often unavailable. There are no weights listed for the vast majority of territorial gold and many are crudely struck. In the case of a rare coin such as the Mormon \$20 with has a surviving population of at best, several dozen pieces, how does one know for sure? I contacted Bob Campbell who has probably seen more Mormon gold than anyone and was aware of several diagnostics which he quickly used to confirm my suspicions that the coin was indeed counterfeit. Bob did confide with me the diagnostics but was adamant that these markers should be kept confidential. As I write this, I anticipate the questions that you may have, first and foremost, why keep it a secret? If someone knows exactly what to look for in identifying a fake coin shouldn't this knowledge be available to everyone? After all everyone does not have access to an expert in a particular field and this could definitely keep an unscrupulous counterfeiter from separating a collector from his money. Other than the articles I have written and a few specialized books on counterfeiting available there generally is no one specific book or internet location one can access to glean all of the diagnostics and knowledge required to identify the myriad of counterfeits on the market. Understandably this would be a very large database as virtually every coin minted has

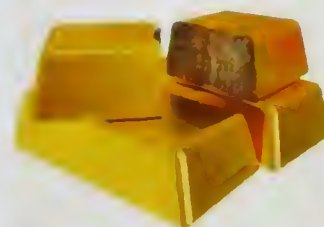
Counterfeit News (Continued)

been counterfeited but I believe that there is even a much more important reason. With all of the counterfeits proliferating from China I am frankly concerned about the future possibility of perfect counterfeits flooding the market. I attended a seminar at a recent ANA convention regarding exactly this, better and better copies coming from China. The speaker had actually visited at least one of these clandestine mints in China and noted that their library of numismatic books would rival if not exceed the libraries of many sophisticated numismatists. Therefore if they are aware of all the diagnostics on an actual 1893-S Morgan Dollar and as they get better and better with their craft they may one day be able to reproduce these diagnostics exactly. I have had conversations with experts that are also concerned about counterfeits with accurate diagnostics and die varieties such as

Overton halves or Sheldon large cents which possibly could be manufactured in the near future accurately enough to be able to deceive even the experts. So far PCGS and NGC have been able to identify these counterfeits and I hesitate to state that one should never purchase a coin which is uncertified but as always, it is buyer beware. Getting back to territorial gold and Bob Campbell's reluctance to divulge his known diagnostics I completely agree. Why write a book on Territorial gold and list all the key diagnostics and identifiers only to have the first to purchase this book to be one of the mints in China. I invite your comments as I feel that counterfeiting is one of the most important subjects of our time and we should all be an informed as possible.



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Brasher Bulletin 2013 Publishing Schedule

The Brasher Bulletin is scheduled for quarterly issues for 2013.

Your articles, advertising, and comments are appreciated by the quarterly deadlines.

A hard copy will be mailed for the January 2013 issue and copies will be available at the upcoming FUN show in Florida.

Publishing Deadlines

March 4th, 2013

June 3rd, 2013

September 2nd, 2013

December 2nd, 2013



SECOND EDITION OF PRIVATE GOLD COINS AND PATTERNS OF THE UNITED STATES A REQUEST FOR YOUR INPUT

As we prepare for the much needed update of this reference work, we would like to invite your input on how to make this a better work. We started this process a couple of years ago (and we still have comments from a few of you who sent them) but life got in the way.

As an update, most of the narrative work in the first half of the book has been completed. Additional original works have been read and new (since the first edition) books by Walter Breen, Dave Bowers, Dan Owens and many others have been reviewed and incorporated.

Also a tremendous amount of work has gone into photographing the major collections in color thanks mainly to David McCarthy the work done by Tom Mulvaney of the Smithsonian Collection. We are now in the process of determining which specimens would be best plated in the upcoming edition (this is not necessarily the finest technical condition coin).

We will be posing a number of questions with each of the upcoming editions of The Brasher. Please try to email your answer, comments, and additional questions back to us in a timely fashion so we can incorporate your suggestions.

Thank you,
Don

GENERAL ISSUES

- Should we change the name of the book to "Pioneer Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States." Keep it "Private...", or change to another name?
- We will be including footnotes; should they be on the same page, end of the chapter, or end of the book?
- Should we include a chapter on Private Regulated Coinage (which led to the Brasher Doubloon)?
- What should/shouldn't we include in the new chapter on the S.S. Central America shipwreck and treasure?

NARRATIVE SECTION

- Following every pioneer gold coiner's story should there be a reference to the catalog section, or perhaps a complete listing of the coinage produced by that company or just leaves it as is? Should we also reference the narrative pages in the catalog section right after each company's heading?
- Should we and where would we put biographies of coiners other than mention them under their respective chapter? Should we and where do we put bios on Kurer, Nagy, Chapman? Anyone else?

CATALOG SECTION

- Where do put verbiage about specific coin types and individual coins? i.e. How a particular issue was struck and when?
- While we won't have this for 100% of the coins, we intend to include diameters in mm and approximate fineness and alloy composition. Should there be separate columns for these even when all the varieties and denominations are the same (as in the case of alloys for Clark, Gruber or Moffat coinage) or just state it once and where?
- Should we include known pedigrees (we may get several incorrect due to conflicting data) under the plate coins (sans current private ownerships)
- Since there will be a number of changes to the pattern section and we tentatively plan to renumber by company as before; allowing for new discoveries and by adding a "P" before each number. Should we also use the P designation for Restrikes, Fantasies, etc. or use a separate prefix letter for them, e.g. R of F?
- There will be items delisted from the first edition e.g. USAO K-3 which is not a variety but a tooled coin. Should we completely renumber those coins in that company or just leave out that number

TEMPLETON REID AND THE BECHTLERS

- Do you agree with the chronological die order of the Bechtler coinage? If we decide that, for instance, K7 came before K6 or K9 before K8 (let me know your thoughts on that, also), do we change the K numbers around (please keep in mind that some grading companies pop reports and even some tags are designated with those current numbers.
- Do you agree with the current edition's depiction of what is the obverse and reverse die for the \$2 1/2 and \$5 Bechtlers? Other references disagree, including one which believes the name "Bechtler" should be the determining factor for the obverse die. Please refer to Die Marriages on pps. 252-254 and let me know if and how you would change them. Our current thinking is that K5-9 and K14-15 should be switched (similar to the current Guide Book) E.g. Obv. 1 to Rev. 1 and Rev. A1 to Obv.1, etc.
- New varieties with and without reeded edges, and from different dies have been discovered in the past 30 years. How should we designate them? Our current thinking is as sub varieties, e.g. "1a" even for new die pairing since to redo all numbers would be very disruptive to present population reports and catalogs.
- Should K-20A be kept or just mentioned under K-20?
- Should we change Kagin # 30 and 31 to R-1 and R-2 respectively (see 10 above)?
- Do you have any information on sizes, weights, alloys for Templeton Reid and Bechtler coinage? Or any other comments on these series.

Thank you all for your assistance; your names will be included as contributors to this edition.

Don Kagin

HERITAGE COIN & CURRENCY AUCTIONS

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for Central States!



The Walton
1913 LIBERTY NICKEL

One of five-known specimens, the Walton Liberty Nickel was recovered from a car crash, mistakenly labeled a fake, and then kept in a Virginia home for decades. It was re-discovered and authenticated in 2003, and will now be offered in April, without reserve, at auction for the first time.

The Central States Numismatic Society's 74th Anniversary Convention begins April 24, 2013, and Heritage wants your rare U.S. coins and currency for the Official Auction. Contact one of our Consignment Directors to learn more about consigning with Heritage: 800-872-6467.

U.S. COINS Consignment Deadline: March 11, 2013

U.S. CURRENCY Consignment Deadline: March 4, 2013

Free catalog and *The Collector's Handbook* (\$65 value) for new clients. Please submit auction invoices of \$1000+ in this category, from any source. Include your contact information and mail to Heritage: fax 214-409-1425, email CatalogOrders@HA.com, or call 866-815-3241. For more details go to HA.com/CO.

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In 1992, the Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatics (SPPN) was formed to support the study and appreciation of Private and Pioneer coins, currency and other means of exchange from the western and southeastern United States, as well as our nation's three major gold rushes. This also includes small denomination "fractional gold" coinage of California, tokens, patterns and western mining/banking scrip as well as early private issues from the colonial era, and the ephemera related to these periods.

SPPN is a collector based, non-profit organization comprised of approximately 195 members who convene at an annual meeting taking place each summer during the A.N.A.'s World's Fair of Money. Membership includes an annual printed compilation of the *Brasher Bulletin*, a quarterly e-newsletter that features articles submitted by members the nation's leading Private and Pioneer coin experts and historians. The club also sponsors the Pioneer Gold Forum, a panel of Pioneer Gold experts assembled to vet various controversial pioneer related numismatic materials.

SPPN welcomes all who are interested in private and pioneer numismatics. Annual membership can be obtained via email at beth@kagins.com or by calling 888-8-kagins.

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Stack's Bowers Galleries Upcoming Auction Schedule

Date	Auction	Consignment Deadline
Nov 13-17, 2012	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Expo Baltimore, MD <i>World Coins and Paper Money</i>	August 20, 2012
Nov 13-17, 2012	Stack's Bowers Galleries Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Expo Baltimore, MD <i>U.S. Coins and Paper Money</i>	September 24, 2012
Jan 11-12, 2013	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio Official Auction of the New York International Numismatic Convention New York, NY <i>World Coins and Paper Money</i>	October 12, 2012
Mar 31-Apr 3, 2013	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio Hong Kong Auction of Chinese and Asian Coins & Currency Hong Kong <i>World Coins and Paper Money</i>	January 3, 2013
Aug 13-16, 2013	Stack's Bowers Galleries Official Auction of the ANA World's Fair of Money Chicago, IL <i>U.S. Coins and Currency</i>	May 15, 2013
Aug 18-21, 2013	Stack's Bowers and Ponterio Official Auction of the ANA World's Fair of Money Chicago, IL <i>World Coins and Paper Money</i>	May 15, 2013

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SEB Brasher Bulletin 8 06 12

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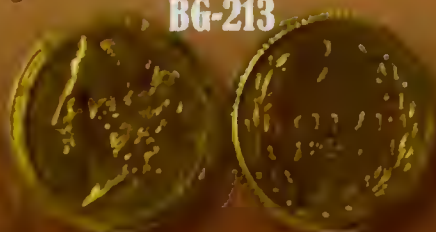
Reno, Nevada * April 12th & 13th, 2013

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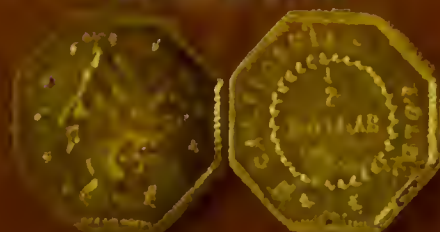
BG-213



BG-210



BG-304A/305W



BG-209A



BG-304B/306A



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Fred Holabird



Don Kagin,
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ANA LM-724



Cherie Schoeps
Cal-Gold Expert

If you are not current, send your (incredibly low) \$25 membership fee before January 31, 2013.

Accepting Additional Consignments For This sale through January 31st

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